

THE WEATHER—PARIS: Friday, fog. Temp. 53-60. Saturday, variable. LONDON: Friday, snow. Temp. 1-8. 64-72. Saturday, CHANNEL: BRITISH: Friday, rain. p. 6-8 (48-50). NEW YORK: Friday, cloudy. p. 2-4 (28-30).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

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## INTERNATIONAL

# Herald

# Tribune

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## Haldeman Places Blame on Nixon For Watergate Burglary, Tape Gap

(This story was written by Washington Post staff writer James Johnson from information supplied by staff writer Alan Collier. Staff writers Bob Woodward and Scott Armstrong contributed to the story.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (WP)—H. R. Haldeman, Richard Nixon's closest aide during his White House years, believes that Mr. Nixon "himself caused those burglars to break into" the Watergate. Later, when the historic White House cover-up was unraveling, Haldeman is convinced it was the president who personally attempted to use incriminating portions of secret tape recordings.

Haldeman, currently in prison, resigns the role of the Watergate "heavy" to Charles Colson, whom he describes as "the iron-fisted bully." And he sacrifices much of the motivation for stalling the fateful White House tape recorder to Mr. Nixon's concern over "the unpredictable Henry Kissinger," whom Haldeman depicts as a scheming, conspiratorial figure. Mr. Nixon knew that Mr. Kissinger was keeping a log of everything they discussed, and wanted a record of his own, according to Haldeman. Mr. Nixon had become aware that Mr. Kissinger was "given to odd thoughts on vital matters" they had discussed in private.

It was Mr. Kissinger, Haldeman says—generally confirming her accounts—"whose anger leaks really started the 1969 FBI national security wiretapping." And it was Mr. Kissinger to press Mr. Nixon to fight the publication of the Pentagon papers by telling Mr. Nixon that it to resist "shows you're a slyling, Mr. President." But it is Haldeman's picture of Mr. Nixon, as sketched in his forthcoming book, "The Ends of Power," that commands the attention. The latter two-thirds of the book, made available to The Washington Post, new insight and facts at the Watergate scandal



H. R. Haldeman

and the history of the Nixon administration.

While Haldeman defends Mr. Nixon's public policies and goals, he shows a petty, vengeful Mr. Nixon in private, railing and ranting at enemies, obsessed with conspiracies, and deceiving even his closest aides.

### CHARACTERIZATION

Thus Haldeman joins another top and imprisoned Nixon official, John Ehrlichman, in indicting the former president in a book. Ehrlichman's vehicle was the fictionalized "President Richard Nixon," a dark and brooding character. Haldeman's is nonfiction, but in it he compares Mr. Nixon to the paranoid, fictional Captain Queeg of "The Caine Mutiny."

One incident in particular captures the private flavor of those traumatic days inside the White House when Mr. Nixon and his staff battled for survival. It occurred in April 1973, when Mr. Nixon and his aides

knew that John Dean 3d, the presidential counsel, was talking to federal prosecutors. Of critical concern to Mr. Nixon was what he had told Dean in the now-famous March 21 meeting when they talked at length about the break-in and pay-offs to the Watergate criminals.

Mr. Nixon, Haldeman says, "had become compulsively and incessantly worried about Dean's mythical tape recorder."

Privately, that was the least of Haldeman's concerns. As he tells it:

"Frankly, I was sick of hearing about Dean's records. By now it was almost definite I would leave the White House in disgrace, and the president was going on worrying that Dean might tell him with the same device he hoped would protect him: a tape recorder."

Haldeman says that he tried to reassure him telling him it was impossible, inconceivable: Nixon kept worrying, alternately blowing up in anger and then pleading. Had Haldeman ever heard that Dean might have secretly taped, anyone, any time?

Haldeman was so annoyed that he felt like saying that Dean always used a tape recorder. He felt like adding: "In fact, unknown to you, Mr. President, I am his secret transcriber feeding the prosecutors." Instead I said, "Never, never."

The conclusion of that incident reads:

"To which Nixon laughed nervously. 'Well, if worse comes to worse and he does have one, well, we've got one, too.'

Such episodes are scattered throughout Haldeman's book, which is divided into nine sections and a conclusion. The book will be serialized next week in some U.S. newspapers, except, which will be published in Newsweek with formal publication of the book set for Feb. 27.

Articles have already reported the extreme secrecy with which the Haldeman project was being handled—the meeting down of the type after various sections were printed, the almost clandestine meetings (Continued on Page 4, Col. 6)



John Ehrlichman



Charles Colson



John Dean 3d

## Faces Reveal by Bundesrat

## Anti-Terror Law Barely Passed by Bundestag

BERLIN, Feb. 16 (AP)—Anti-terror legislation barely passed in Germany's lower house of parliament today in a test of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's coalition.

One vote, 245 to 244, Mr. Schmidt's Social Democratic-Democratic government staked just enough strength to pass the draft law through Bundestag against a solid of opposition conservatives four leftist protesters.

Philip Rosenthal, a Social democratic member of the Bundestag, said later that he had voted against another proposal into the ballot box.

Setting up police roadblocks searching entire apartment houses using one warrant.

Detaining terrorist suspects identification and holding them for up to 12 hours to help investigations.

Banning lawyers from use of accused terrorists on

more suspicious they could be plotting with their clients.

Erecting glass walls between lawyers and terrorist suspects to prevent them from passing illegal items in prison.

One must be prepared to go to the legal limits to protect the state. But one shouldn't do this on principle in every case," Mr. Schmidt told the Bundestag, rejecting the conservatives' claim that the legislation does not go far enough.

Disappointment and bitterness reigns among many persons because the legislation lacks the essential tools for effective protection.

To become law, the legislation must be approved by the Bundestag in a vote scheduled March 17.

## Sought Base Off Gibraltar

## Spain Rejects Request for a Soviet Port

MADRID, Feb. 16 (AP)—The Spanish government has decided to refuse a request by the Soviet Union to set up major port facilities opposite the British military base of Gibraltar, Spanish officials said today.

The refusal was made despite increasing Soviet influence in Spain a year after the reopening of diplomatic relations between the two countries. It apparently was triggered by Spanish military objections, diplomatic sources said.

"The answer is no," the official said in response to a reporter's

question about whether Spain would grant facilities at Algeciras across the bay from Gibraltar.

Bunkering of an estimated 1,500 Soviet ships annually also would have opened the possibility of Soviet surveillance on U.S. Polaris submarine movements in Rota at Cadiz.

The Soviet Union asked for port facilities opposite Gibraltar within 18 months ago. Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja said several days ago, however, that the request would be difficult to honor.

Britain and the United States were known to have asked about the Soviet petition, but officials said no protest was made to non-NATO member Spain.

Spain and the Soviet Union have operated a joint company in the Spanish Canary Islands for several years that handles more than 2,000 Soviet ships annually. The Russians also bunker ships at the Spanish North African enclave of Ceuta.

Entrez Ghali, state minister for foreign affairs, said an agreement on release of all three planes was imminent. After his third meeting of the day with Kenyan Ambassador Raphael Kilu, the minister said: "The problem is about to be ended..."

"This is a passing problem which will not affect the close relations between Egypt and Kenya. The problem will be solved without the intervention of any third party," he said.

One of the two Kenyan planes was piloted by an Egyptian captain and he was detained along with other crew members at an airport hotel.

Diplomatic sources said that the Kenyan government is willing to release the Egyptian plane

The conservatives are likely to use their majority there to send it back to the Bundestag, where only a 248-vote majority of the coalition—almost impossible to muster—could save it.

Mr. Schmidt would suffer a great loss of prestige if the legislation failed. Some observers in Bonn speculate that this could prompt his resignation.

Mr. Schmidt, in power since 1974, reshuffled his Cabinet two weeks ago to replace four ministers, including Defense Chief Georg Leber, who was forced to resign because of espionage and bugging scandals.

To become law, the legislation must be approved by the Bundestag in a vote scheduled March 17.

Associated Press

Tass quoted Francisco Giménez-Torres, head of the Spanish delegation and President of Spain's National Institute of Industry, as saying that the protocol will establish closer ties between specialists of the two countries in the area of machine tools and oil refineries.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## In Reprisal for Detention of Plane

## Cairo Seizes 2 Kenyan Jets With 183 Aboard

CAIRO, Feb. 16 (UPI)—Egypt detained two Kenyan passenger aircraft today and arrested their 22 crew members in reprisal for Kenya's seizure of an Egyptian plane.

In return, they said, Egypt would free the two Kenyan Air Force Boeing 707s.

The seizures, which Foreign Ministry sources described as a crisis in normally cordial Egyptian-Kenyan relations, were an offshoot of the conflict between Somalia and Ethiopia in the Ogaden Desert region.

Nairobi officials said that the Egyptian plane had violated Kenyan airspace and was carrying 19 tons of ammunition, including 122-mm artillery shells, bound for Somalia. They confiscated the ammunition and arrested the crew.

The Kenyan news agency said that Kenya had denied permission for Egyptian planes to fly over the country because "authorities were not sure of the type of cargo the planes were to carry."

Kenya traditionally has been

hostile to Somalia because of the latter's long-standing claim to parts of northern Kenya.

Egypt has publicly supported Somalia, a fellow member of the Arab League, and said that it has been providing it with military aid.

At the same time, Cairo has expressed readiness to negotiate a settlement.

Ambassador Kilu said that one of the Kenyan planes, Flight 314, bound for London from Nairobi, was not allowed to leave Cairo Airport after it landed on a scheduled stop.

The other, Flight 315, headed for Nairobi from London, was forced down while over Egypt, he said. He refused to say whether it landed on orders from the ground or was intercepted.

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**Assail Austerity Plan****Members of Andreotti Party Join Critics From the Left**

ROME, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—The Christian Democratic prime-minister-designate, Giulio Andreotti, was criticized today by Communists, Socialists and members of his own party over his proposed austerity program for a new minority government.

Communist leaders met and

were "seriously critical of the program, which is not enough to deal with the crisis," Communist Alfredo Reichlin said.

If it agreed to the Andreotti plan the Communist party would gain influence by joining a ruling parliamentary majority for the first time and by taking part in a planned committee to monitor the cabinet's performance.

Socialist party members of the Chamber of Deputies concluded that the proposal was "not positive" and Socialist Vincenzo Beltramo said it was "full of substantial ambiguities."

*"Group of 100"*

A section of Christian Democratic parliamentarians, known as the "Group of 100," who oppose concessions to the Communists also voiced objections to Mr. Andreotti's plans after a meeting last night.

They expressed "strong and reasoned reservations about the connection between the document and the line of the party's leadership"—an allusion to the leadership's opposition to an alliance with the Communists.

The prime-minister-designate, a veteran of 30 years in Italian politics, said his proposal was for an emergency parliamentary pact on a limited number of issues and not an alliance.

Mr. Andreotti proposed an austerity program that includes raising taxes, electricity bills and rail fares as well as sterner measures to deal with extremists like the group that killed magistrate Riccardo Palmeri in Rome this Tuesday.

Many prominent Italians, including President Giovanni Leone and the vicar of Rome, Ugo Cardinal Poletti, attended Mr. Palmeri's funeral today. The Red Brigades, an extreme leftist urban guerrilla group, claimed responsibility for the assassination.

"We don't have full details. We hope it will not limit freedom of religion, which is guaranteed by the Argentine Constitution," said State Department spokesman Kenneth Brown.

The military government said in its decree that it reserves the right to reject the registration applications of any sect it decides uses Marxist teachings or practices sexual rites. Argentina already has banned Jehovah's Witnesses and two other sects.

**U.S. Stays Silent On Argentine Law**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP).—The State Department reserved comment yesterday on a decree by Argentina requiring all churches to register with the government, except for the Catholic Church.

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**S. Africa Deletes Despised Word**

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—The South African government today announced a new phrase to replace "B.o.A." (Afrikaans), the word despised by blacks in the title of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development.

It will be known as the Department of Plural Relations and Development, the minister, Conni Mulder, said.

Mr. Mulder, who is also minister of information, said that the name properly described the department's functions and aims. It is responsible for organizing black affairs.

**Banning Substantive Document****Russia Increases Its Pressure For Brief Paper at Belgrade**

BELGRADE, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—The Soviet bloc today stepped up its pressure on the West to issue only a brief final statement at the deadlocked European security conference here on East-West détente.

Delegates to the talks said that the Soviet Union and its allies were clearly trying to block moves by Western and neutral countries to achieve a substantial document as a final declaration by the 35-nation gathering.

The conference, officially scheduled to end by mid-February, has remained almost completely deadlocked despite a series of drafts.

Delegates said that there was a virtual standstill in negotiations on key areas such as human rights, broader humanitarian issues,

sues and measures to promote military dètente.

Eastern European countries last night pulled out of an informal negotiating group on humanitarian questions, including increased East-West human contacts and an exchange of information.

Western conference sources quoted chief Soviet delegate Yuli Vorontsov as saying that Eastern European countries would also withdraw shortly from groups in the other principal areas of discussion since the conference was evidently unable to agree on a text.

The Soviet delegation, sources said, wanted to force Western and neutral countries into accepting a brief final communiqué, rather than a document with real substance, evaluating progress or lack of it since the 1975 Helsinki conference and containing new measures aimed at improving

France has circulated a document designed to break the stalemate by turning down some Western proposals on human rights and military dètente.

But the informal paper was regarded as too weak by several Western countries, including the United States, West Germany and Britain, the sources said.

Delegated from the nine-nation European Economic Community and the 15-member Western NATO alliance had held several urgent meetings during the last two days to discuss the French paper and work out a common position.

But they have failed to reach a decision on a final version, despite a series of amendments to the draft, delegates said.

Following the exchange, Mr. Trudeau accused Mr. Levesque of wanting "to break up Canada" and said that Mr. Levesque's "whole game plan is to prove that federalism doesn't work."

The Canadian leader said, "The walkout would contribute to the uncertainties which are hindering the Canadian economy." Mr. Levesque's move eclipsed the summit



SUPPORTING THE WAR—Ethiopian military men cheered and sang songs during a recent mass rally in Addis Ababa to raise funds for the war in the Ogaden area.

**Dayan Voices Arms-Sale Dismay**

(Continued from Page 1)  
and the Saudis. Rep. Clarence Long, D-Md., introduced a resolution today to veto the entire package.

Ten of the 15 members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which will vote on the issue, warned Mr. Vance three weeks ago against proceeding with the Sandi plane deal.

The secretary said that the package was "consistent with the overriding objective of a just and lasting peace" in the Middle East.

The Israeli foreign minister who came to the United States last week on a speaking tour has been seeking to counter the pro-relations impact of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's recent six-day visit to Washington.

In a television interview and appearances in New York, Los Angeles and Chicago, Mr. Dayan sought to blame Mr. Sadat for slow progress in the peace negotiations, as well as arguing against the U.S. weapons sales. The Egyptian leader has blamed Israel for slowing the negotiations.

U.S. Tries to Calm Israel

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (UPI).—The State Department, attempting to soothe the anger of Israel and its congressional supporters at the Carter administration's Middle East arms package, yesterday reaffirmed a "lasting commitment" to Israel's security.

Meanwhile, House Speaker

**Home-Rule Hope Is Set Back in Commons Voting**

LONDON, Feb. 16 (AP).—The British Labor government's controversial move to give limited home rule to Scotland suffered two defeats in the House of Commons yesterday from opponents to the legislation.

Scottish nationalist legislators, angered by Labor's failure to remove parliamentary obstacles to the Scotland bill, threatened to withdraw their crucial parliamentary support for Prime Minister James Callaghan's minority government over the measure.

Despite their denunciations political sources believe the nationalists will go on backing the government in hopes of getting the best deal they can on the bill, the most controversial piece of legislation in decades.

Political sources reported that the defeat "inflicted a lot of damage" on the bill, but said it will likely reach the statute book by summer.

The reverse came when members of Parliament voted 288 to 243 against a government-backed motion to scrap or amend a parliamentary ruling that at least 40 per cent of Scottish electors must vote in a home-rule referendum to make it binding and 280 to 240 against changing the minimum to "one in three" of the electorate.

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Thomas O'Neill warned that the administration faces difficulty in getting congressional approval for its decision. Rep. O'Neill, D-Mass., said that a move in the House to block the sale would produce a "very, very close" vote.

State Department sources said that yesterday's statement was written to reflect an upbeat tone about the "enduring and strong" nature of U.S.-Israel relations.

The sources said that a statement has been drafted "at the highest levels" and was intended

to quiet speculation that the arms deal would create a new crisis in relations between Washington and Jerusalem.

*Calm Israel*

The aim, the sources said, was to calm Israeli fears that the sales which would increase U.S. military support of Egypt and Saudi Arabia, while giving Israel less than it wanted, would tip the Middle East balance in favor of the Arabs.

Rep. O'Neill expressed concern that a debate on the issue could be "damaging" to the chances for Middle East peace.

The State Department statement said: "In general, we consider the ties between Israel and the United States to be enduring and strong. Clearly, Israel and we differ on some issues. Part of that relationship, as is always the case between close friends, is a frank airing of differences."

"In our view, these decisions contribute to the legitimate security needs of the countries involved and give them the confidence to continue supporting the movement toward a negotiated settlement in the Middle East."

A State Department spokesman said that Israel Prime Minister Menachem Begin is to visit Washington March 14 and 15 for a "quiet exchange held in the spirit of deep friendship."

*A P L E C* spokesman said that nearly 3,000 Cubans had been forced to go to Cuba in the last two years.

**3 Bombing Suspects Arrested in Madeira**

FUNCHAL, Madeira, Feb. 16 (UPI).—Police on this Portuguese island have arrested three men in connection with a series of recent bombing attacks, most of them against leftist targets.

A statement said that police seized more than 200 sticks of explosive as well as detonators, fuse cord and timing mechanisms.

A two-inch snowfall covered Paris for the second time this week.

**Snow, Accident Block Mont Blanc Tunnel**

PARIS, Feb. 16 (UPI).—Heavy snow and a traffic accident blocked the Mont-Blanc tunnel from France to Italy early today.

A two-inch snowfall covered

Paris for the second time this week.

The outbreak has been reported to the World Health Organization in Geneva.

The Austrian Health Ministry said that it was preparing a circular to tourist bureaus to urge them to insist on precautions against tropical diseases when they were signing up clients for East African tours.

The black groups involved in the agreement have failed it as the accomplishment of a goal that black nationalists have been pursuing for decades. Pressing that argument, the group that is reckoned to have the strongest popular following, Bishop Abel Muzorewa's United African National Council, issued details of the agreement, revealing a hitherto undisclosed provision designed to block any attempt by whites to manipulate the new government.

The group said that the accord provides that the 28-seat white bloc in Parliament cannot join with another minority group to form a government. Some nationalists have worried that Mr. Smith might align with the most conservative of the black leaders in the talks, Chief Jeremiah Chirau, and attempt to form a coalition of whites and black tribal elements.

Today's session dealt more quickly than had been expected with arrangements for the armed forces. Sources attending the talks said that the four leaders agreed that the guerrillas should be offered retraining for entry in the existing army, or have the opportunity of education or vocational training at government expense.

Details of the arrangements would be set by the transitional administration, the form of which is now under discussion. The interim government would seek to arrange a cease-fire, draw up a detailed constitution and abolish racial discrimination. Finally, it would register an estimated three million blacks on a voters' roll and organise an election.

The discussions are said to be focusing on a two-tier structure, involving a council of state composed of the four leaders and a council of ministers or cabinet, which would include black and white members. There are differences on details, however, including Mr. Smith's own role, the numbers of whites and blacks involved, and the timing of elections. Mr. Smith favors a maximum of about 15 months before electing the black leaders about eight months.

Many blacks looked toward the establishment of the interim administration, possibly this month, with enthusiasm. Margaret Mbilinyi, a model, forecast that it would take the drive out of the guerrillas' efforts. "People can't go on fighting for the sake of fighting," she said. "I think after five years of fighting, the tilt now among the majority of the people, particularly in the fighting areas, is toward peace."

Among dozens of persons polled by newsmen, a minority spoke against the agreement. The Rhodesian Action party, a conservative white group crushed by Mr. Smith in last year's election, described it as a collection of "paper guarantees" which had proved a "disaster" elsewhere in Africa. And some blacks felt that it would only increase their suffering.

"All along, the conflict has been between the black and the white in this country," said Stanley N. Kaplan, an economist. "Now it appears that the white has succeeded in pulling out of it and replacing himself with some blacks who will continue the quarrel with other blacks. It is very wrong!"

THE AFTERMATH—Continuing snowfalls and low temperatures have made driving a hazard on many European roads. Above, a recovery vehicle picks up a car wrecked in a recent pile-up along a superhighway somewhere south of Frankfurt.

**Charges Electioneering****Quebec Premier Quits Talks With Trudeau**

By Dusko Doder  
OTTAWA, Feb. 16 (UPI).—Premier René Levesque of Quebec, whose separatist government is seeking independence for the French-speaking province, is walking out of a Canadian economic summit meeting yesterday, charging that it was a "pre-election extravaganza" staged by Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau.

Mr. Levesque accused the Trudeau government of "scandalous" mismanagement and "political sabotage." Quebec, he said, disassociated itself from a communiqué on medium-term economic strategy issued at the end of the three-day meeting of Mr. Trudeau and the premiers of Canada's 10 provinces.

Mr. Trudeau accused Mr. Levesque of wanting "to break up Canada" and said that Mr. Levesque's "whole game plan is to prove that federalism doesn't work."

The Canadian leader said, "The walkout would contribute to the uncertainties which are hindering the Canadian economy." Mr. Levesque's move eclipsed the summit

that Quebec used only \$40 million "due to their delays."

Mr. Levesque said that he would not tolerate "insulting remarks about the Quebec delegation" made by Mr. Trudeau.

Mr. Levesque has vowed to hold a referendum on independence in Quebec next year. It is assumed that Mr. Trudeau will call general elections later this year and that he will make Canadian unity the cornerstone of his campaign.

While attacking the federal government, Mr. Levesque went out of his way to court the premiers of the nine English-speaking provinces in an apparent effort to win support and understanding for a new relationship under which an independent Quebec would be in an economic association with the rest of Canada.

But Mr. Levesque also used the forum to assert wide disparities in interest and approach of Canadian provinces were demonstrated at the conference and that its results show that "the present system is not adequate" to cope with problems.

**With Sophisticated Weapons****Mideast States Are Reported To Be Re-Arming Somalis**

From WIRE Dispatches

MOGADISHU, Somalia, Feb. 16 (UPI).—Despite denials from the Mogadishu government, Somalia has received major arms shipments from the Middle East in the last two weeks for its war against Ethiopia, diplomatic sources said today.

The arms reportedly are highly sophisticated and are giving the Somalis confidence that they can contain Ethiopia's drive to capture the Ogaden Desert region.

The sources said that the arms include at least 60 West German tanks, hundreds of Soviet-made anti-tank missiles, and U.S., British and West German surface-to-air missiles.

One source said that at least 2,000 missiles have reached the Somalis, whose air force has been grounded since October by the superiority of the Ethiopians—a major factor in Ethiopia's recent successes against the Somalis.

Many of Ethiopia's civilian planes have been standing by to pick up the Cubans and many scheduled international flights from Addis Ababa have been canceled.

The Addis Ababa sources said that the second phase of Ethiopia's counteroffensive against Somali forces could be delayed until fresh Cuban troops are in position.

Callaghan to Speak

LONDON, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—Prime Minister James Callaghan will address the special disarmament session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York on June 2, it was announced.

Mr. Pervenecov said that the prime reason for the boom in splitting was women's liberation and equality.

He noted that out of every 10 graduates in the Soviet Union today six are women;

**Would Recover Profits****J.S. Sues CIA Ex-Agent Over Book**

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (UPI).—The Carter administration filed suit yesterday to recover all books that former Central Intelligence Agency officer Frank Sneed may have made from a book, "Decent Interval," criticizing the U.S. evacuation from Vietnam.

In a six-page complaint filed in Virginia, where Mr. Sneed lives, the Justice Department says that the former agent should be barred from making any further unauthorized disclosure.

Attorney General Griffin Bell disclosed in New Orleans Tuesday at the American Bar Association convention the government's intentions to file the suit.

**Contract Should Be Enforced**

The suit represents the first test of the contract that all CIA employees sign promising to submit anything they write after leaving the agency for pre-publication review or possible deletion.

"If that contract isn't valid, we'd everyone ought to know it."



Frank Sneed

to break it or cooperated in breaking the agreement.

Asked if the Justice Department was not attempting to enforce censorship through the courts, Mr. Bell replied: "No, it's not. He (Sneed) didn't have to take the job. That's not censorship to me."

Mr. Bell acknowledged, however, that the courts might ultimately decide that the contract required by the CIA as a condition of employment constitutes a "prior restraint" on free dissemination of information and thus a violation of the free press guarantees of the Constitution. "Let us find that out," the attorney general said.

**The Marchetti Book**

In 1971, the government obtained a court order barring former CIA agent Marchetti from including material not submitted to the agency in "The CIA and the Craft of Intelligence."

Mr. Marchetti's lawyers argued in court that he should be able to restore to the book material that the agency had improperly classified, but the U.S. Court of Appeals ruled that the author had waived his First Amendment rights when he signed the CIA agreement when he joined the agency in 1965.

In 1975, the Supreme Court declined to review the ruling in the Marchetti case. As a result there is no precedent upholding the validity of the restrictive CIA writing contract. Such a decision could result if the suit against Mr. Sneed is successfully carried all the way to the high court.

**U.S. Unit Backs Oil-Sharing Pact**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP).—The Energy Department has proposed regulations that would allow the government to order U.S. firms to sell oil to other countries under a 1974 international emergency fuel-sharing agreement.

The department also proposed rules for dividing available oil supplies among U.S. refineries in the event of another international oil embargo.

The proposal for allocating oil would be a form of rationing crude oil among the refineries, but would not involve rationing of petroleum products to distributors, dealers or consumers.

In December 1975, he said, his office found that Americans were told this week.

The hazards include cancer and gene mutations that can cause defects in future children. Henry Eschwege, head of the community and economic development section at the General Accounting Office, told a House subcommittee.

Rep. Andrew Maguire, D-N.J., said the public cannot even be

**First Failure Reported For Trident Missile**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP).—The U.S. Navy's advanced long-range Trident missile has suffered its first test-flight failure after 10 successful flights.

"The missile failed to complete powered flight," the Navy said

after the launching Tuesday at Cape Canaveral, Fla. The Trident, which is designed to be fired from submarines, either exploded or was destroyed by a safety mechanism over the Atlantic.

# Demag technology international

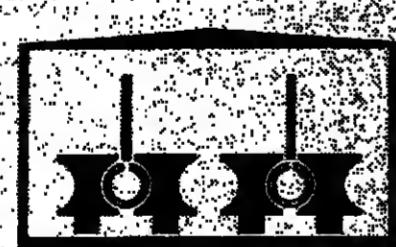
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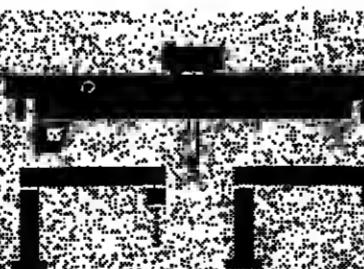
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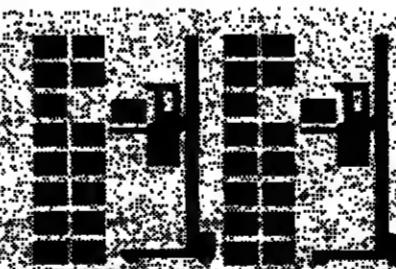
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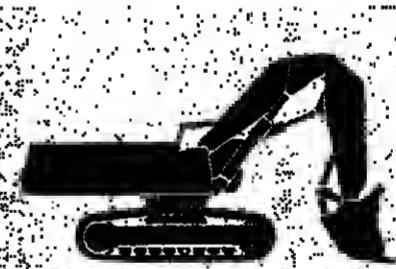
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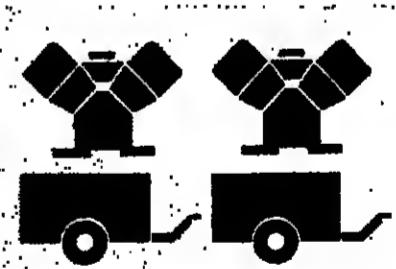
Overhead cranes, suspension cranes and small cranes. Modular crane construction and suspension track systems.

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Handling systems, high level storage, conveyor systems, automated storage and retrieval systems, automated handling systems, construction.

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Hydraulic excavators up to 100t, mobile cranes up to 500t, road finishers and rollers.

**Compressed Air Systems**

Compressors, pneumatic tools and equipment for the building trade and industry in general. Compressed air systems.

**Metal Shaping Plant**

Rolling mills for beams, sections and wire rod; strip and sheet mills.

**Process Compressors**

Centrifugal compressors or positive displacement machines for air, gases and gas mixtures.

**Bulk Materials Handling**

Bucket-wheel excavators and mobile excavators for handling or rehandling ore, coal, oil sand and minerals.

belt conveyor systems.

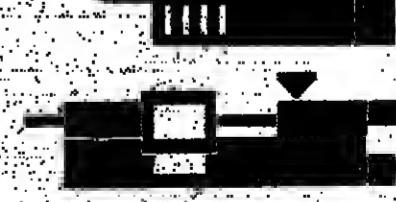
**Components**

Drive components and control systems, plastic forming, metal forming, sheet metal forming, sheet metal bending, sheet metal stretching.

**Mining and Tunnelling**

Mining and tunnelling machines for hard and soft rock.

Air motors.

**Plastics Machinery**

Complete plant and machines for injection moulding and extrusion.

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Machinery, plant and systems

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**Negotiations Are Resumed****U.S. Pressing for Agreement In Coal-Strike Talks Today**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (IHT).

Negotiations to end the 72-day-old U.S. coal strike resumed today, and Labor Secretary Ray Marshall said he would try to produce an agreement on a new contract by tomorrow.

Mr. Marshall, serving as chief mediator, said he would keep bargainers for the striking United Mine Workers and the soft-coal industry in session throughout the night if necessary to meet his deadline.

"We obviously don't have long," he said. "This thing can't go on." Mr. Marshall declined to say what steps might be taken if negotiators are unable to reach an agreement by tomorrow.

The union's bargaining council scuttled a tentative contract agreement last Sunday. Since then, the UMW negotiating team has been expanded to give greater representation to opponents of the early pact and Mr. Marshall said the union bargainers are in close contact with the remaining members of the bargaining council. Mr. Marshall expressed hope that this would mean that any settlement that is negotiated will win union approval.

The talks followed a White House meeting last night.

President Carter convened that meeting, the first night negotiating session at the White House in a decade, and told negotiators that the nation was looking to them to end the strike.

The strike by 160,000 miners has caused substantial electricity cuts in several East-Central

states, has hit industrial production and has threatened millions of other workers with being laid off.

Mr. Carter today met the governors of 12 states hardest hit by the drop in coal stocks to discuss plans to deal with the crisis. Some states said it would take two weeks after the strike ends to restore normal electricity services.

Mr. Carter granted authority to Indiana Gov. Otis Bowen to suspend clean-air regulations as a cost-saving measure. A similar suspension was granted to Ohio Monday.

Miners Sunday rejected a three-year contract that would have raised pay from \$7.80 to \$10.15 an hour. They balked at clauses covering health and pension programs and providing heavy fines in cases of unofficial strikes and absenteeism.

**Jury in Houston Decides Hughes Was Legal Texan**

HOUSTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—A probate court jury needed only 30 minutes and one vote to decide that Howard Hughes was a legal resident of Texas and that the so-called Mormon will was a fake.

"I would say that Howard Hughes was a man without a country, but the evidence showed us he was one of us [Texans]," said juror Frank Dallas, 57, Texas.

The verdict came after 10 weeks of testimony and the introduction of more than 1,000 documents.

"It could mean that Texas will collect up to \$180 million in inheritance taxes. A similar trial to determine Hughes' residency is under way in Las Vegas.

Texas Attorney General John Hill expressed doubt that the verdict would be overturned if appealed to federal court because "all our evidence indicated that Hughes, if asked where his legal residence was, would have said Houston. That's where he was raised, that's where he made his fortune, that's where he paid his federal taxes, that's where he registered for the draft, that's where he was buried when he died, and that's where he is buried."

**3 Slain in Palermo**

PALERMO, Sicily, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—Three persons, including a local Mafia chief, were slain here last night by gunmen in a car, police said.

**Obituaries****Author-Actress Ilka Chase, 72, Starred in 'The Women'**

**NEW YORK**, Feb. 16 (NYT).—Ilka Chase, 72, who had a long career as an actress on stage and screen and who wrote more than a dozen books, died yesterday of internal hemorrhaging in a hospital in Mexico City. She had been taken there from Cuernavaca, where she and her husband, Dr. Norton Brown, had a home.

Actress, radio and television personality, playwright and novelist, Ilka Chase was a practical woman and a practiced wit. She had a full career, appearing in 21 motion pictures, and almost an equal number of plays. She wrote novels, travel books, a two-part autobiography, and conducted a well remembered radio program, "Lunchtime at the Waldorf." In it, she offered advice to women on careers and jobs and interviewed the famous, all in a mixture she made her own.

With two of her ventures, in the role of Sally Fowler in Clare Boothe Luce's "The Women," and as author of a memoir, "Past Imperfect," she became nationally famous. But it is fair to say, that she was as much a purveyor of herself as of her skills.

Her reputation as an acid critic of her contemporaries derived equally from the roles she played as from the books she published. In the part of Sally Fowler she was catty, biting, shallow and self-centered—a woman she described as "a real monster, a dreadful woman." And in "The Big Knife," her last motion picture, she played the role of a tough newspaper columnist.

That public image was strengthened with the publication in 1942 of "Past Imperfect," in which she took cool aim at friends, other writers and socialites. She recalled being introduced to George Moore, the English writer then at the height of his fame. To make conversation, she asked what he thought of Joseph Conrad. "I don't know, my child," Miss Chase replies him as saying, "I don't read Polish." Of Dorothy Thompson, she remarked that her gloom was gargantuan, her fighting spirit unmeasurable and that if she didn't know as much as God, she

Went to Hollywood

After a season on tour with the Stuart Miller Company, she joined that of Henry Miller, whom she considered one of the great actor-managers. After the 1926 season and a divorce from actor Louis Calhern, she went to Hollywood, where she appeared in a succession of films.

In 1930 she appeared in "Past and Present" with a cast that included Frank Morgan, Carole Lombard and Miriam Hopkins. Perhaps her best known film was "Now, Voyager," with Bette Davis, Paul Henreid, Claude Rains and Gladys Cooper.

On Broadway her credits included Eugene O'Neill's "Days Without End," "Forsaking All Others," with Tallulah Bankhead, and Anthony Kimmins' farce, "While Parents Sleep."

She played the male role in an adaptation of her novel "In Bed We Cry."

She was active in the protection and preservation of wildlife, and served in fund drives for the United Hospital Funds.

After her divorce from Mr. Calhern, she married William Murray, a radio executive. That marriage ended in divorce. She married Dr. Norton S. Brown in 1945.

—Thomas Lask

**H. R. Gokhale**

**NEW DELHI**, Feb. 16 (AP).—H.R. Gokhale, 63, who served as India's minister of law and justice from 1971 until Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and her National Congress party was ousted from power last year, died yesterday.

Alex Bradford

**NEWARK**, N.J., Feb. 16 (AP).—Alex Bradford, 51, composer of most of the music of "Your Arms Too Short to Box With God," a Broadway musical nominated for a Tony award, and winner of an Obie award for his role in the play "Don't Bother Me I Can't Cope," died yesterday.



United Press International  
IMPROVISED ASSEMBLY.—Spanish Communist party leader Santiago Carrillo (left), Socialist Worker party leader Felipe Gonzales (center) and Premier Adolfo Suárez chattering at a Madrid newspaper. The three men met there to receive individually the paper's award for being the country's most popular men in their respective areas.

**Dropped by .1 Per Cent Last Year****Cut in Sun Surface Heat May Affect Earth**

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (WP).—

The temperature on the surface of the sun fell by 11 degrees last year, the first time that such a drop has been recorded, and it is a change that could trigger variations in the earth's climate in the next few years.

An 11-degree Fahrenheit drop in the surface temperature of the sun is a change of only one-tenth of 1 per cent, said Dr. William Livingston of the Kitt Peak National Observatory in Tucson, Ariz., where the changes were measured. But scientists have said that a 2-per-cent decline in the sun's surface temperature over a period of as little as 50 years would be enough to "glaciate" the entire earth.

"We presume the changes we see are cyclical and that the temperatures will stop falling sometime in the near future," Dr. Livingston said yesterday. "I can't imagine anything else happening."

The decline in solar surface temperature began in January of last year, around the time that the 11-year sunspot cycle passed its period of maximum activity and began to increase. More sunspots have broken out on the sun's surface since the start of last year. The period of maximum sunspot activity is expected late next year or early in 1980.

Direct Correlation

"We think we're seeing a direct correlation here, that as solar activity goes up, the sun's surface temperature goes down," Dr. Livingston said. "It's the oppo-

sition of what you might guess, but we believe that when you have a rise in sunspot activity the total temperature must go down as an adjustment to conserve solar energy."

Whatever it is that Kitt Peak scientists have seen, they are seeing it for the first time. Their observations were made using the McMahon Solar Telescope, which is the newest and largest of its kind in the world.

The solar telescope tracks the sun with an 80-inch mirror that delivers an unblurred image of the sun more than three feet across to a device called a spectrograph that analyzes sunlight components.

The device breaks down sunlight into a continuous rainbow of color where temperature changes can be identified in individual chemical elements as they burn on the sun's surface.

The most sensitive element on

the sun is carbon, which flares up if the sun gets hotter, and dims if the sun cools. Iron is also sensitive, but in the opposite way that carbon is. Should the sun cool, iron would stand out a little brighter on the sun's surface.

Constant Level

Dr. Livingston said that the solar telescope first began to watch for temperature changes in January, 1975. For the next two years, the telescope saw no change in the sun's temperature which remained constant at 9,900 degrees Fahrenheit.

The carbon began to dim in January of last year. At precisely the same time, iron grew stronger. Dr. Livingston said that the iron was cooling, since it meant that the telescope itself was not misleading the carbon change.

What does it all mean? Dr. Livingston said that it almost surely means some climate change, since declining solar temperatures mean that less heat will reach the earth. At the same time, rising sunspot activity means that more ultraviolet light and X-rays will strike the outer boundaries of the earth's atmosphere, triggering changes of their own.

"It would be premature to look for climate change right now," Dr. Livingston said. "By that, I mean I don't think you can blame the last two winters on what we're seeing on the sun right now. But I do think we can look ahead to some change, whatever it might be."

Sister Godfrida, known as Sister Godfrida, 44, was arrested Saturday for drug abuse and forging medical prescriptions. She was recalled from the hospital by her religious order last year to undergo treatment for drug addiction. Police said that she became addicted to morphine after undergoing an operation for a brain tumor.

Sister Godfrida admitted giving excessive injections of insulin to three patients, aged between 75 and 80, in July and August of last year, the police said.

The prosecutor's office here has ordered examination of the victims for autopsy and further investigation into all suspicious deaths in the hospital last year. The number of victims might reach 10, the police said.

The investigation also is trying to establish whether the addicated nun killed to rob her victims so that she could buy drugs, or whether she did it because she wanted to eliminate troublesome patients, the police said.

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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6 Friday, February 17, 1978 \*

## Eagles to Arabia

The only part of the Carter administration's proposed package of aircraft sales to the Middle East that would alter the balance of forces there is the sale of 60 F-15 "Eagle" fighters to Saudi Arabia. In making that proposal the administration is gambling that the immediate political benefits would outweigh the long-term military risks. To Israel's fears that these potent long-range interceptors would be used against it in a future war, the administration responds that the sale would make renewed war less likely. Our hunch is that the administration has made the right decision.

There is nothing worrisome about the two other parts of the package. They are, for Israel, 15 additional F-15s (to supplement 25 already purchased) and 75 advanced multi-role F-16s, and for Egypt, 50 F-5 lightweight interceptors. This would make certain that Israel will continue to have much the best air force in the region. It would enable Egypt to begin replacing its aging force of Soviet fighters without significantly augmenting its ability to go on the offensive.

But F-15s would give Saudi Arabia, for the first time, the ability to destroy aircraft far from its own borders. Such a range is necessary, even within Saudi Arabia, to protect widely dispersed oil installations and cities. But it worries the Israelis, who fear that Saudi F-15s could then attack their aircraft almost anywhere in the region. They worry that the Saudis, bystanders in previous Arab-Israeli wars, may grow competitive as they grow more capable of combat.

The Israelis also worry that the Saudis might in a moment of tension transfer their F-15s to other Arab states, in violation of American restriction. That worry, at least, seems unwarranted; as the world's most sophisticated combat aircraft, the F-15 requires a formidable array of ground equipment and is not easy to fly. Even pilots who might master it could not handle its weapons systems without scores of hours in expensive ground simulators. And it would be virtually impossible to train other nations' pilots in Saudi Arabia without American and Israeli detection.

The first Eagles would not reach Saudi Arabia until 1981, and they would not be operational for another year or so after that. Until then, the deal could be halted, as it would be if there were a drastic change of direction in Riyadh.

But the present orientation of the Saudi leaders is important to both foreign and domestic interests of the United States. Their country's vast oil reserves are crucial to American long-term energy planning, and they have used their dominant influence within OPEC to keep oil prices from rising rapidly. Although they have their doubts about the way President Sadat has gone about trying to make peace with Israel, their financial support for Egypt's ailing economy has not wavered, and it is doubtful that he could survive politically without it. For all these reasons, the administration sees a close relationship with Riyadh as essential. It feels that it must respond to the Saudi fears of potential attack by radical Arab states, especially Iraq, which lie behind the request for F-15s. And it believes that a refusal, signifying distrust, could cause the Saudis to modify some of their policies in undesirable ways.

Israeli fears of F-15s in Saudi hands are understandable. But with or without shipments of Eagles to Riyadh, Israel cannot hope to remain indefinitely superior to its potential enemies in all forms of military power. Their combined resources are simply too great. A better road to security lies in the peacemaking process that began with President Sadat's trip to Jerusalem and the Carter administration seems right in calculating that the proposed aircraft sales can contribute to that process by strengthening a moderate Saudi regime.

The administration's decision to wrap all the sales into an all-or-nothing package is a shrewd tactic to overcome the predictable resistance in Congress. If the sales make sense individually, their joint presentation will be diplomatically as well as politically advantageous.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Rhodesia's Settlement

The first reports of the terms of the agreement suggest that it is fully within the six principles laid down as conditions for British acceptance of a settlement successively by Sir Alec Douglas-Home and Mr. (former Prime Minister Harold) Wilson when in office in 1964, subject to the elections being held successfully...

It said that in British terms the present Rhodesian Parliament is illegal, so the interim government will be illegal also, and the British government will have urgently to decide what to do in Westminster.

The road ahead for the new regime in transforming Rhodesia into Zimbabwe is long and stony after all that has passed... Britain must smooth it as much as lies in her power.

—From the Times (London).

\* \* \*

The main spotlight now falls pitilessly on (British Foreign Secretary) Dr. David Owen in London. True, his attempts to sabotage an "internal settlement" are no longer so blatant. He may even, under pressure of public opinion, be seriously engaged in the impossible task of trying to bring the achievements of the Salisbury negotiations within the suffocating ambit of the Anglo-American plan—after the requirements of the mutually hostile outside terrorist leaders, the Marxist "Front-line Presidents," the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations have been met.

Meanwhile, in effect, he goes on mobilizing the world against the true and peaceful leaders of the Rhodesian peoples and against the implementation of any agreement they may nevertheless succeed in reaching, however democratic. Now that an internal settlement seems so close, all this is even more obviously a flagrant violation of self-determination, human rights and British and Western interests. Salisbury must now be the point of application of British and American support and guidance."

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

### U.S. Planes to Mideast

The U.S. administration's announced intention of selling fighter aircraft to Israel, Saudi Arabia and Egypt shows how deeply enmeshed Washington has become in the delicate process of negotiating a Middle East peace settlement. Indeed, the sale, which has still to be cleared by Congress, has as its main aim the support of this diplomatic mediation. The policy has its risks, but there is a logic behind each of the three sales and

### Human Rights Swept Under Carpet

At the Belgrade European security follow-up conference, the Soviets are obviously determined to resist any attempt to refer to the human rights question in the final document. It is not clear precisely what Moscow's motives are in pursuing its present stonewalling tactics, but the result seems likely to be that the conference will have to end with a simple communiqué stating that it will reconvene at Madrid in 1980. And there apparently still exist apologists for this type of diplomatic exercise who maintain that such an outcome would be "a disappointment but not a fiasco."

New Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich)

### A Strong America

The legalities of the Somali-Ethiopia dispute are nothing. We are approaching the climactic moment at which the Soviet Union becomes the first nation of the world.

So far, since 1945, there has been a balance of power, but while America has spent recent years in self-analysis and agonizing about the wickedness of war, the Soviet Union has been building nuclear submarines.

The old American lead in weapons has shriveled, not least because Carter threw away his strongest card, the B-1 bomber. But while there is still a rough military balance, Soviet morale and resolution are much greater and it can now undertake adventures that would have been unthinkable seven years ago.

The United States has been a better ally, and truer friend, to countries like ourselves than anyone was entitled to expect. We must now hope for a resurgence of the Truman quality—calm, unshakable commitment to centralizing every show of aggressive Soviet strength. We need a strong America the way we need blood.

—From the Daily Express (London)

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

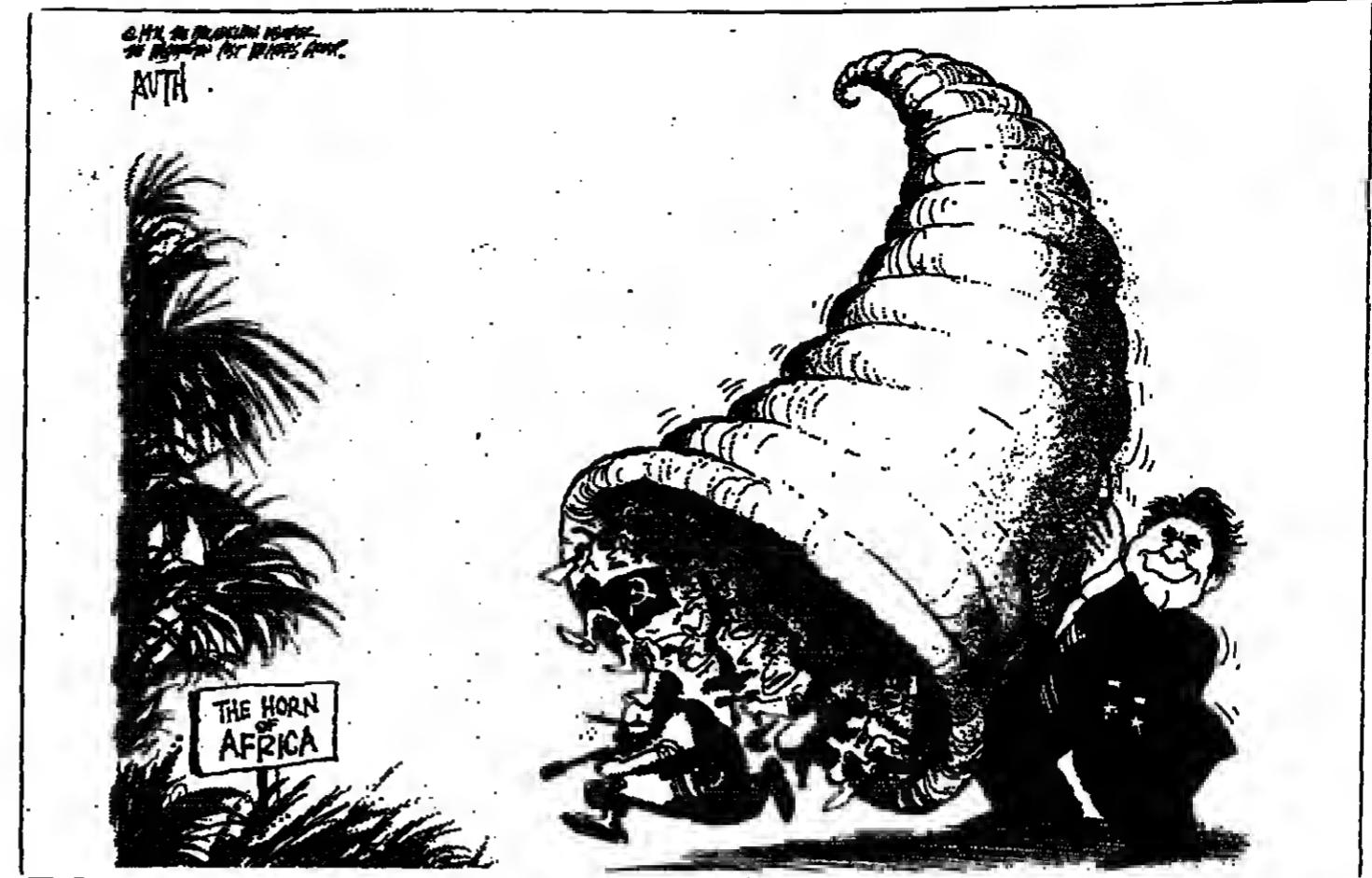
February 17, 1903

NEW YORK—The city was treated to a remarkable electrical display last night. A thin coating of ice had been formed by the sleet on the third rail of the elevated railroads and the progress of every car was accompanied by vivid flashes which illuminated the sky like searchlights. The flashes were of all colors of the rainbow. Elsewhere it is feared that the present cold wave may seriously damage the Florida orange groves.

### Fifty Years Ago

February 17, 1928

OXFORD, England—Because the World War failed in its purpose, General E.D. Swinton, inventor of the tank, declared to an audience here his opposition to England participating in any future disarmament conference such as those of Washington and Geneva. "The world is much more ready for war at the present time," he said, "than for peace, and such being the case I don't think that England should consent to any disarmament."



## An Open Letter to Chairman Brezhnev

**P**ARIS.—Doubtless you will be won to this title, but please be reassured: this is not one of those unfriendly letters with which you are so often bombarded. No, my purpose is to give you some practical legal advice on the subject of how to deal with dissident Soviet citizens who leave your country, whether they be Jews or just plain Russian intellectuals. Comrade Brezhnev, you will be astounded at the simplicity of my plan, and the beauty of it is that President Carter won't be able to criticize your government in the slightest, for you see, my method consists in having the Soviet Union adopt the United States Internal Revenue Code.

I'll bet that it never occurred to you that once a Soviet citizen residing abroad, you could still require, under stiff criminal penalties, that he file a Soviet tax return on his worldwide income. Instead of wasting time harassing your citizens before they leave the country, thereby opening yourself to criticism from the U.S. government and Congress, why not borrow the American system, which is to harass them after they set up residence abroad? And, yes, Comrade Brezhnev, it's perfectly legal!

To show you where you have been going wrong, let me give you an illustration. Under your present system, if a Jew wants to leave the USSR, you give him a hard time before he can get the necessary papers, and you charge a fee to reimburse the state for the educational benefits he obtained. And of course American senators accuse you of denying human rights, imposing "head taxes," and committing other egregious offenses. But these same senators have invented a more ingenious, fool-proof way of harassing American citizens who leave the country. They let them leave freely, then tax the hell out of them once they are abroad.

### The Tax Code

If you adopted the U.S. tax code, you could, for example, require Solzhenitsyn to file a Soviet income tax return and report all his royalty income. Wouldn't that be wonderful, Comrade Brezhnev? You may ask, what happens if Solzhenitsyn renounces his Soviet citizenship? This loophole has also been closed by the U.S. tax code, of which section 877 provides that former citizens are subject to income taxation for 10 years after they give up U.S. citizenship. All you have to do is to make a finding that Solzhenitsyn gave up his citizenship to avoid Soviet income tax. That's easy. Who's going to disagree? If Solzhenitsyn doesn't like your finding, he can appeal to the Soviet Tax Court that you can set up on the U.S. model. The rule of law, as we say in America.

You may now ask, "But how can I enforce such provisions?" Here again you need only borrow from the U.S. code. We have thought of everything! First of all, you can set up Soviet Internal Revenue offices in all major foreign countries, the same way that the U.S. has IRS offices in Paris, London, Frankfurt, and Rome. You should send your best investigators to these outposts. Imagine having a perfectly legal way to pry into the lives of your expatriates! Just as the Americans can do, you could audit the books and records of your dissidents, require them to appear before your agents, produce bank statements and explain what each trip or lunch was about.

Imagine that, Comrade Brezhnev, if you adopted the U.S. code tomorrow your agents could officially audit Solzhenitsyn even in Vermont! Oh, can't you just see the look on the face of the traitor when your revenue representative shows up at his farm? And he thought that by moving to America, he was under the protection of the American legal system. What a fool! The legality is on your side, Comrade Brezhnev, for the U.S. tax code has been approved by the U.S. Supreme Court. It's all constitutional, as we say.

To summarize, Comrade, here is my foolproof plan:

- 2) You set up in all major foreign countries an Internal Revenue Office.
- 3) You negotiate tax treaties with the U.S. and other Western countries providing for mutual assistance in enforcing the tax code. The U.S. could hardly refuse to negotiate such a treaty with the USSR, since your law will be identical to theirs.
- 4) You can make the new tax code retroactive to 1977, if you hurry, and I'm sure you will.
- 5) You need not worry any

more about hiring propagandists to justify your new code. All you have to do is to get someone to translate the statements of our distinguished U.S. Senator William Proxmire, who has explained that U.S. citizens abroad are champagne-quaffing, mink-swathed, casino-loving debauchees.

Dear Comrade Brezhnev, I have the feeling that you will weep with joy when you realize that this is the ideal solution to the problem of Soviet dissenters, and the best of it is that President Carter will have to shut his big mouth, for all you will have done

is to imitate the American tax system.

You may be wondering why some of your associates didn't suggest this solution themselves. The answer, I suspect, is that your colleagues were raised on Marxist Leninist doctrine. The American Congress is guided by the philosophy of a famous chief justice who said, "The power to tax is the power to destroy." This beats Lenin if you apply it well.

The author of this open letter to Brezhnev prefers to remain anonymous, perhaps in fear that he will be accused of helping Mr. Brezhnev with the plan.

## Opening to China

By William Safire

**W**ASHINGTON—History buffs are rubbing their hands at the prospect of the inside men of the Nixon years: The End of Power, by H.R. Haldeman, The Prodigal South Returns to Power, by Harry Dent, and RN—the 475,000-page, 1150-page testament from the former president to be followed next year by the corrections of Henry Kissinger.

Before the deluge, let me put in what I have learned about the most important foreign policy move of the Nixon era: The Opening to China.

The intermediary was President Yahya Khan of Pakistan. Soon after taking office in 1969, President Nixon put out a feeler via Secretary of State William Rogers, who visited the Pakistani president at his home in Lahore on May 24. Rogers planted the first seed of U.S. interest in meeting the top leaders of the People's Republic of China.

Two months later, Nixon used the occasion offered by the Pacific splashdown of the moon-walking astronauts to continue on around the world, repeating his China signal to Yahya Khan in Lahore on August 1, finishing it again through President Nicolas Ceausescu of Romania the next day in Bucharest.

Chou added to the Pakistani leader, by way of thanking him for his role, this comment from Mao: "This is the first time that a message from a head of state was sent to a head of state through another head of state."

Even Chou En-lai was surprised at Mao's decision. Writer Edgar Snow had spoken with Chou earlier that week, and was struck by Chou's gloom at prospects for better Sino-American relations.

However, after Snow submitted his interview to Chou for correction, that gloomy part was struck out; the writer speculated that the change in Chou's opinion may have had something to do with Yahya Khan's visit, which we now know it did.

Upon his return to Islamabad in Pakistan, Yahya Khan, told his chief foreign affairs officer, Sultan Khan, to cable the message in code to their ambassador to the United States, Agha Hilary.

When Kissinger saw the message for Nixon, he was thunderstruck. He took it to Nixon that night. How to handle China's suggested purpose—"to discuss withdrawal of forces from Taiwan"? The ingenious solution: accept the point of view, ignore the "purpose."

Hilary cabled Yahya Khan in Islamabad, who called in Peking for face-to-face discussions. We would be glad to receive a high-level person for this purpose, to discuss withdrawal of American forces from Taiwan."

Chou added to the Pakistani leader, by way of thanking him for his role, this comment from Mao: "This is the first time that a message from a head of state was sent to a head of state through another head of state."

Why the secrecy? The universally accepted reason, which Nixon and Kissinger memoirs will underscore, is that the Chinese demanded secrecy so that the United States would not embarrass them with the Soviets. A Pakistani who was on the spot suggested otherwise: that Yahya Khan told Chou En-lai that "diverse elements" in the United States would object to the meeting. The Chinese—who would have been delighted to embarrass the Soviets—accommodated the U.S. desire for total secrecy.

Curiously, the most careful planned detail of the Nixon visit was the inclusion of adviser Kissinger, and the exclusion of Secretary Rogers. At the meeting with Mao, Up to now, that has been assumed to be a last-minute shuffle. But in a Jan. 13, 1972 memo to H.R. Haldeman, advance man Dwight Chapin transmitted Kissinger's plan for the meeting with Mao: "The President, Dr. Kissinger, I Kissinger stand."

Chapin explained: "Kissinger says the President agreed to be sitting in on this meeting." Haldeman's handwritten reply: "...I guess you have to go ahead on basis of X's instructions."

Where are they now? Hilary, with his wife, is in Peking; Sultan Khan, lecturer and writing, lives in Washington; Yahya Khan, long under house arrest, is now free and retired; Chang Teng is now Peking's ambassador to Bonn; Mao and Chou are gone; Rogers, who was in at the start, is practicing law; Kissinger, who was in at the close, is commenting, writing, and publishing; Nixon is about to publish, and Sino-American relations are not quite as promising as when this cast of characters left the stage.

But Siad is correct: The less plain, the more what the Sov. Union wants, the Soviet Union gets.

The Sov. Union guards the entrance to the Indian Ocean as decisively as Gibraltar does the Mediterranean Straits.

If Iran, Saudi Arabia, West Germany,

the French, and the British permit the forthright invasion of Somalia proper, Soviet strategists will wonder what for.

Siad will stand in its way.

5. And a word about Cuba. It

is rather sweet, in a way, that the Sov. Union is turning its

entire responsibilities over to a

little client despot in the Caribbean, rather like letting your little boy sit on your knee and turn the steering wheel of the car.

It seems a very long time since that someone thought to sit

What business have the Cubans in Africa? And if the answer is that None, what are we going to do about it?

The bipartisan answer to the

first question when it was first asked was: None. To the second, the answer appears to be: In retaliation, we shall recognize Cuban trade with it, encourage cultural relations with it, and sing the praises of its leader, Fidel Castro.

Siad. Now he recognized he should have stuck with Moscow.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Chairman John Bay Whitney

Co-Chairmen Katherine Graham Arthur Ochs Sulzberger

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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## BUSINESS

## Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1978

## FINANCE

Page 7

**West German Trade With U.S. in Surplus**

BONN, Feb. 16 (AP-DJ).—West Germany, at odds with Washington over economic policies throughout today it recorded a \$1.1-billion trade surplus with the United States in 1977 after a \$1.04-billion-mark deficit the year before.

At current exchange rates the

**Intervention Light as the Dollar Drops**

LONDON, Feb. 16 (AP-DJ).—The foreign exchange market today showed little sign of its willingness to defend the dollar and it found, for the most part, their intervention intentions lacking.

The foreign exchange market was thrown into a state of confusion in the afternoon following remarks by U.S. Treasury Secretary Anthony Solomon in Paris. Initially he said the U.S. Federal Reserve did not intervene in support of the dollar in the past three weeks.

Later, Mr. Solomon said his remarks had been "misinterpreted." In a statement, Mr. Solomon said that when he referred to the fact that over a three-week period "in which the Fed had virtually not intervened in support of the dollar," he was referring to "the fact that foreign exchange markets had been calm and required no intervention during that period."

"However, in the last two or three days, the market has been disorderly and we have intervened," the statement said, adding, "there has been no change in our policy whereby we will intervene if necessary to counteract disorderly markets."

Many currency dealers in Europe insisted that the market currently is guided by the belief that the recent monetary meetings in Paris, Basel and Bonn essentially point to a weaker dollar. This is viewed as the alternative to further economic expansion in West Germany, which the Bonn government has flatly rejected.

Of all monetary authorities, only the Japanese central bank put up stiff opposition to a depreciation of the dollar against the yen. The Bank of Japan absorbed an estimated \$17 million in Tokyo to keep the dollar successfully above the 240-yen level.

As a result, the dollar fell sharply in hectic and nervous dealings, plummeting to an all-time low against the Swiss franc and approaching its low against the deutsche mark.

Against the Swiss fund, the dollar reached a record intraday low of 1,6910 francs before recovering to 1,6970 francs—a record closing low—for a loss of 22 cents on the day.

The dollar's previous record lows against the franc were set in Jan. 3 and 4 during the height of the New Year currency crunch before the U.S. Treasury and Federal Reserve System announced the opening of an international swap line network with other central banks and other measures aimed at restoring order to the foreign exchange market.

The U.S. fund fell 2 pfennig against the deutsch mark to 1,0655 marks. It hit an intraday low of 2,0605 marks, just 135 pfennig above its record low established Jan. 4.

The dollar also depreciated against the French franc, sterling, guilder, lira and the Belgian franc.

But against the yen the dollar lost only 55 points at 241.10 yen. London dealers asserted that the Japanese authorities will have a "terrible time" tomorrow trying to maintain that level for the dollar.

**EEC Dissatisfied With Japan Talks**

TOKYO, Feb. 16 (AP-DJ).—A European Common Market delegation discussing trade issues with Japan was "dissatisfied" at the end of four days of talks, according to Japanese government sources.

Benedict Maynell, head of the EEC Commission's directorate for North America, Japan and Oceania, told reporters that he "had a full hearing from the Japanese side" but stressed that the "issue of continuing deterioration in the EEC's trade balance with Japan has become a burning issue."

Mr. Maynell said he had achieved his mission here—to prepare the ground for further consultations next month. He added that the Japanese government "should be encouraged to think carefully what further specific measures it can do to open its market."

**Massey Seen in Difficulty**

TORONTO, Feb. 16 (AP-DJ).—Securities analysts feel Massey-Ferguson Ltd. has more serious financial problems than they thought.

Industry officials and U.S. and Canadian analysts were "shocked" late Tuesday when the company omitted dividends on its common and preferred shares and said its Jan. 31 fiscal first quarter had a loss of about \$38 million. A year earlier, the company earned \$31 million, or 3 cents a share.

"The loss was four times greater than anyone expected," said Tony Airell, an analyst at Gardner Watson Ltd., a Toronto securities firm. Another analyst said no one even imagined preferred share dividends would cease.

**Viking Resources International N.Y.**  
N.A.V. as at 31-1-78  
\$20.68 (D.F.) 46.66.  
  
INFORMATION:  
Merton, Harkins & Pierce N.Y.  
Monte Carlo, Monaco 214, Amsterdam.

**As Dow Hits Low for Year**  
**Gloom and Doom on Wall Street**

By Jack Egan

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (WP).—With so much bad news currently bedeviling the stock market, the big surprise may be that stocks have not plunged even more steeply.

While the market yesterday hit a new closing low for the year, with the Dow Jones industrial average finishing the day at 751.69 down nearly 70 points from the start of 1978, there seems to be resistance to a further substantial slide.

"We don't seem to have panic selling and there's even some nibbling of stocks on the buy side," commented Jacques Theriot, Smith Barney, Harris Upham first vice-president for trading. "There's also a lot of cash around, and some of it is being committed—but not in any activist fashion yet," he added.

"One of the largest positives is that there is so much negativity," Mr. Theriot observed. "So many people feel we are bordering on the end of Western civilization. And when you get an attitude like that which permeates thinking, I construe that as a positive, simply because those people are wrong. History shows things go to extremes. And the more rabid the pessimism gets, the nearer you are to some turnaround."

Just to catalogue some of the market's current woes:

• The coal strike which has gone on so many weeks and threatens to close down entire industries like automobiles if prolonged much longer.

• Weakening consumer demand as reflected in both auto sales figures and January retail sales.

• Some early warning indicators which are flashing a recession or at least abnormally slow growth later in 1978. Industrial output in January registered the sharpest decline since March, '76, the Federal Reserve Board reported.

• A more worrisome inflation outlook as reflected in recent price surges for crude materials and intermediate stage processed goods.

• The prospect of greater oil imports in the first quarter because of the coal strike, an enlarged trade deficit as a consequence, and a weaker dollar. In fact, the dollar this week is al-

ready under a new wave of speculative attacks in the foreign exchange markets.

• And a seemingly pervasive lack of investor confidence in the Carter administration's ability to get anything accomplished, exemplified by the stalemate on energy legislation and the immediate congressional resistance to the administration's take-it-or-leave-it tax cut and reform package.

And at the opening of a two-day Conference Board meeting on the financial outlook yesterday, the pessimism was palpable.

"Rarely have so many common stocks appeared so reasonable relative to the assets, profits and dividends of the issuing companies—by historic standards of course," noted Harold Ehrlich, chairman of Bernstein-Macaulay Inc., a financial advisory firm. "At the same time, however, rarely have serious observers of Western society been more troubled by uncertainties during a period of relative peace and prosperity, such as we are experiencing."

Mr. Ehrlich predicted that "if the weakness in our financial markets continues much longer, the confidence of consumers and businessmen could become depressed enough to touch off a deflationary spiral" which, with accompanying increased unemployment, "could spark widespread demands for a change in our economic system."

However, the Bernstein-Macaulay chief said he personally believed that the market would bottom with the dollar, which could happen soon, but would "not ensure another bull spike shortly thereafter."

Newton Zinder, E. F. Hutton vice-president and market analyst, in a separate interview, said, "The market has begun a bottoming-out process—but it will be a rather protracted one, probably extending through the winter and into spring."

"There is not much downside risk, but not a great deal of upside potential either," Mr. Zinder added. "We might get a number of aborted rallies and short declines—a mirror image of 1976 when the market fluctuated between 950 and 1,000 on the Dow. This time the range will probably be 730 to 740 on the low side and 780 to 800 at the top."

**Worth a Total of \$20 Billion****Japan and China Sign Trade Agreement**

TOKYO, Feb. 16 (WP).—In a major trading deal demonstrating its eager search for new industrial markets, Japan today signed a \$20-billion, eight-year trade agreement with China.

It will mean a near doubling

of the normal trade between the countries over the first five of the eight years and is their first long-term agreement since World War II.

Each nation is to buy \$10 billion worth of goods from the other. Japan will sell heavy equipment, entire industrial plants, construction material and equipment, and technology to China. In return, it will buy oil and coal.

Negotiated in a series of meetings over the past six months, the agreement was approved at a ceremony in Peking by a delegation of Japanese business and by Chinese government officials.

Their communiqué stipulated that the agreement must result in equal benefits for each country and that the exact prices of goods sold will be determined later.

The agreement is regarded by analysts here as an important milestone in the increasingly close Japan-China relationship that has grown up since diplomatic relations were resumed in 1972. Although the two governments are still quibbling over terms of a new peace and friendship treaty, the trade agreement is more important in terms of immediate economic benefits.

It gives Japan a foothold in a major industrial market at a time when its own heavy industries are running far below capacity and when it fears many of its exports are going to be gradually shut out of Western markets by protectionist forces in both the United States and Europe.

The sale of heavy construction

**Stocks Slump on Bearish News**

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (IHT).—Bearish signals from the economy and fears of additional credit tightening by the Federal Reserve drew the blame for the stock market's steep plunge today.

The Dow Jones industrial average slumped 8.49 points to 753.29. It was down 7.87 at 3 p.m.

About 1,030 issues showed losses, with about 375 higher. Volume totaled 21.57 million shares, compared with 20.17 million yesterday.

The Commerce Department said housing starts fell by 2 per cent in January, and late yesterday the Federal Reserve reported a 0.7-per-cent decline in January's industrial production.

Adding to investor worries was the national coal strike and its adverse effects on the economy, analysts said. Although Labor Secretary Ray Marshall said bargainers have set a deadline of tomorrow to reach a settlement in the 73-day-old strike, there were no indications today that any progress had been made.

Another factor weighing on the market was predictions by some money market analysts of more stringent measures to curb the recent growth of money supply in an effort to prevent a climb in the rate of inflation.

The Federal Reserve said after the market closed basic money supply rose by \$300 million during the latest statistical week while the larger measure grew by \$24 billion.

Among other factors weighing on the market was the dollar's continued decline in world currency markets.

Some growth stocks were under pressure. IBM fell 2 1/4 to 255, Burroughs 8 1/2 to 80 and Digital Equipment 8 3/8 to 89 1/2. Actively traded Weyerhaeuser surrendered 7 1/2 to 22, following announcement yesterday it may cut 1,000 jobs over the next year.

Massey-Ferguson topped the

**Company Report**

Revenue Profit in Millions of Dollars

	1977	1976
Revenue .....	10,100.00	7,200.00
Profits .....	393.00	171.00
Per Share .....	3.32	1.45
Year		
Revenue .....	37,000.00	28,800.00
Profits .....	1,700.00	963.00
Per Share .....	14.16	8.36

Big Board actives, easing 1/8 to 8 1/4. The company said in a letter to shareholders 1978 earnings will be significantly below the \$2.45 a share earned in 1977.

Campbell Soup dropped 1 to 32. The company said its earnings were only slightly above last year's International Harvester, posting an earnings decline, fell 3 1/2 to 54 1/8.

Net moved up 1 3/8 to 24 5/8. The company repeated a statement made last week that it could not explain the stock's activity.

**U.S. Output and Retail Sales Hit by Coal Strike, Weather**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—A national coal strike and severe winter weather hit the U.S. economy hard in January, inflicting some of the heaviest losses it has suffered in years.

The Federal Reserve Board reported yesterday.

The board's monthly industrial production report said output of mines, factories and utilities dropped 0.7 per cent, the largest monthly decline in 34 months.

Retail sales fell 3.1 per cent, the biggest drop in more than 13 years.

With the bad weather continuing into February and the unsettled coal strike expected to bring major factory shutdowns soon, the statistics were particularly bad ones.

They also argued badly for President Carter's prediction in his economic message to Congress last month that the first six months of 1978 would be the better half of the year for the economy.

Mr. Carter had proposed countering an expected second half weakness with a \$24.5-billion tax.

The Federal Reserve said the drop in industrial production—which had increased 0.3 per cent in December—reflected widespread absenteeism, shorter working weeks and supply disruptions in January.

It cited additional inhibiting factors were the coal strike and a cutback in the assembling of new cars due to attempts by dealers to raise prices.

It was the first fall in industrial production since August and the steepest since the 0.9-per-cent slump in March, 1976.

But the figures were still 4.8

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**Trade Development Bank**

Shown at left, new head offices of Trade Development Bank, Geneva. Swiss subsidiary of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group. TDB is now the sixth largest commercial bank in Switzerland.



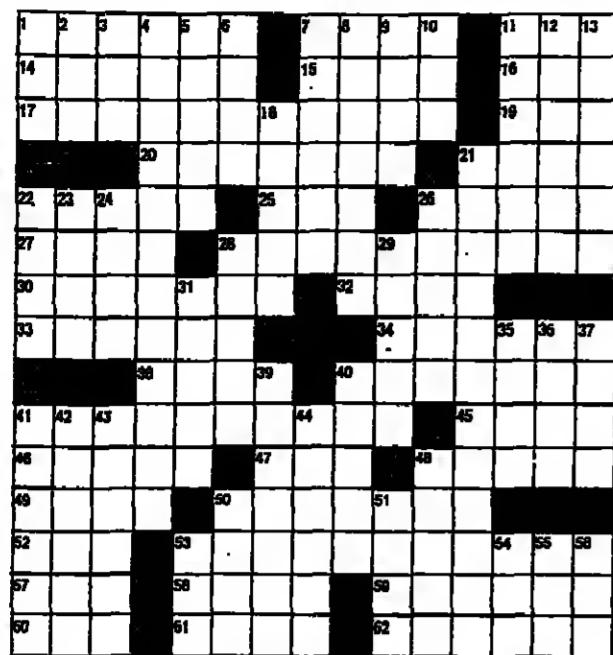








## CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



**ACROSS**

- 1 Treaty area
- 2 Dry as a desert
- 3 Kirby
- 4 As neat
- 5 Miss Horne
- 6 "Exodus" hero
- 7 Promise of prosperity around the corner
- 8 Welcome or doo
- 9 Cars of the 20's
- 10 Phi - Kappa
- 11 Negligent
- 12 Part of an hr.
- 13 Course master for an airman
- 14 Comfort
- 15 President Taft's mustache
- 16 Gold tournament
- 17 Go sky-high
- 18 Arab leader
- 19 Least restricted
- 20 "The Fan"
- 21 Took by Wallace
- 22 Home of Falcons and Hawks
- 23 The week opposition
- 24 Clockface
- 25 Interwines
- 26 Car of the 20's

**DOWN**

- 1 Political patronage
- 2 "— was saying."
- 3 No. to Burns
- 4 An easy task
- 5 Russian city
- 6 Carpenter insects
- 7 Blood component
- 8 Threnis again
- 9 Printers' items
- 10 Kind of nursery
- 11 One of the Masons
- 12 Webster, for one
- 13 Giahs
- 14 Will — wisp
- 15 Type of spray dispenser
- 16 Guy who knows his onions
- 17 Debuchene
- 18 Locker-room structure
- 19 Yachtsman Turner
- 20 Alde: Abbr.
- 21 Seesaw
- 22 Vile fellow
- 23 How men "deth not live"
- 24 Eristic
- 25 "Cowardly Lion" in a film
- 26 On the water
- 27 Writer Buck
- 28 Hot under the collar
- 29 Bars areas
- 30 Pre-Buster symbols
- 31 City in Oklahoma
- 32 Play the hero
- 33 Narrative
- 34 F.B.I., U.S. Customs, etc.
- 35 In progress
- 36 Skeleton's possible hideout
- 37 Spin
- 38 Repeated
- 39 Hunt for
- 40 Cleric or Clergyman
- 41 Old Testament book
- 42 Improvise, i.e. flog
- 43 Mrs. in Juarez
- 44 Carpet
- 45 Old Testament book
- 46 Improvise, i.e. flog
- 47 Play the hero
- 48 Martine
- 49 Old Testament book
- 50 Improvise, i.e. flog
- 51 Mrs. in Juarez
- 52 Carpet
- 53 Mrs. in Juarez
- 54 Carpet
- 55 Rink surface
- 56 Piece of

## WEATHER

Location	Condition
ALGARVE	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	Fog
ANKARA	Cloudy
ATENS	Fog
BALI	Cloudy
BLGRADIE	Fog
BRINN	Snow
BRUSSELS	Fog
BUDAPEST	Fog
CASABLANCA	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	Snow
COSTA DEL SOL	Cloudy
DAVIN	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	Rain
FLORENCE	Rain
FORT DE FRUIT	Cloudy
GENVA	Cloudy
HELSINKI	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	Fog
LAS PALMAS	Fog
LIMA	Cloudy
LONDON	Fog
LOS ANGELES	Cloudy

Yesterday's readings: O.S. Canada at 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS ADVERTISEMENT

February 16, 1978

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(d) Global Fund \$P71.23

(d) Pacific Inv. Fund \$P71.23

(d) Real Estate Fund \$P71.23

(d) Swiss Inv. Fund

*I Is Still the Greatest, but I Am the Latest*—Spinks

*I'm Going to Win the Title Back*—Ali

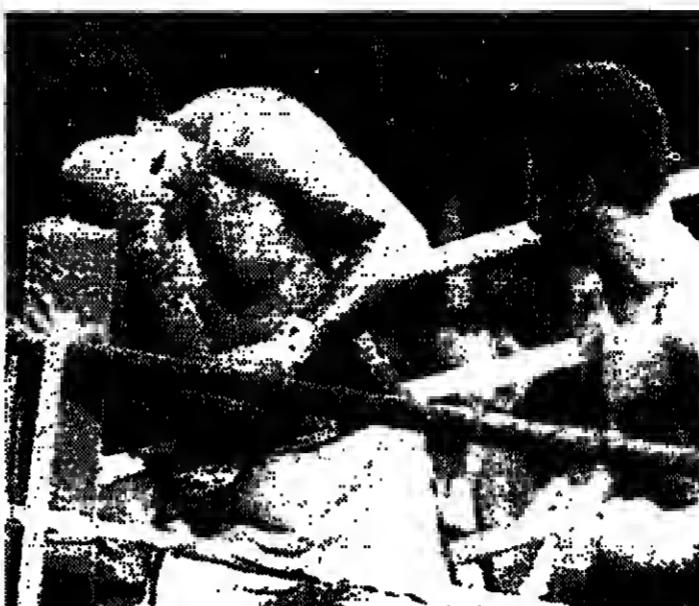
# Spinks Is New Heavyweight Champion on 15-Round Upset of Ali



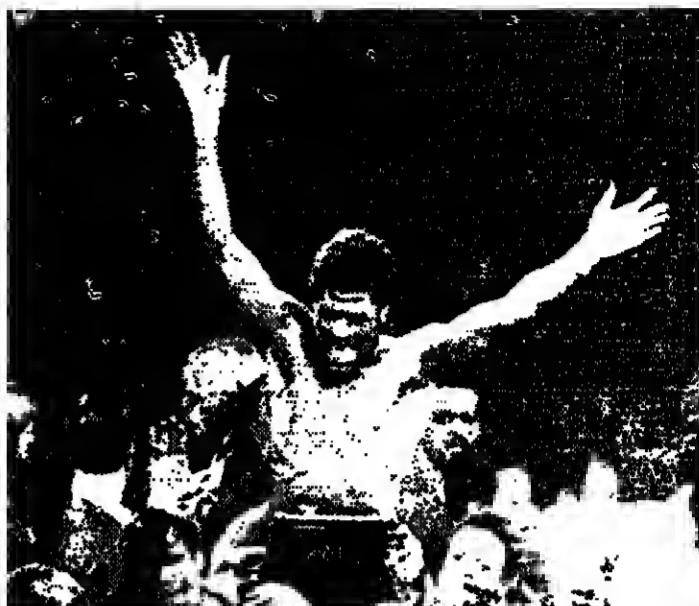
United Press International.  
LY TROUBLE—Muhammad Ali grimaces in the 3d as Leon Spinks lands right to champion's jaw.



United Press International.  
RECOVERY—Ali, launching attack that gave him middle rounds, starts right to Spinks's head in 7th.



United Press International.  
FINAL DRIVE—Spinks presses his attack in 14th as Ali backs into a corner in retreat from onslaught.



Associated Press.  
NEW CHAMPION—The incredible underdog gestures in triumph as he is borne aloft by fans after decision.

## aging Long-Time 'King' Is Deposed by Onrushing Youth th Fighters Stage Driving Finish

By James Tuite

LAS VEGAS, Feb. 16 (NYT)—The second reign of Muhammad Ali as heavyweight champion of the world ended last night.

After a furious 15-round psychodrama of age against youth, at defiance against jaded experience, the mantle passed to 24-year-old "Rocky," Leon Spinks, only a year out of the amateur ranks.

Against incredible odds—the legal bookmakers in this mining town wouldn't touch the fight—the 24-year-old Spinks destroyed the legend that was Muhammad Ali. The decision was divided but there were few viewers who could doubt the determination of Spinks to fight back against every blow in Ali's repertoire.

Ali, honed to his earlier sharpness to offset the flagging fits of his 26 years, did all of the things he had said he didn't do. He tried his rope-a-dope, his peek-a-boos stance, and Spinks penetrated it. He danced, but not well enough, to ground Spinks, but the former Marine corporal snucked out.

Spinks, who rose from abject poverty in St. Louis to become the Olympic light-heavyweight champion at Montreal in 1976, got his biggest payday—\$320,000 windfall that he can now promote into millions.

For Ali, who has already taken in nearly \$80 million in most two decades of fighting, the fight was worth \$3.5 million. He has not closed out his account, however.

"I want to be the first man to win the heavyweight championship for the third time," Ali proclaimed in a post-fight interview. He won it for the second time when he knocked George Foreman under a Kinross moon in 1974.

Would Spinks, the new king of the hill, grant a rematch? "Definitely," said Leon, which for him is a long sentence.

Tears in Eyes of Beaten Champ

There were tears in Ali's eyes as he stepped from the ring into the Hilton Hotel's Sports Pavilion after the judges' verdict was announced. Harold Buck (144 to 141) and Lou Tabat (140 to 140) voted for Spinks. The dissent was provided by Lurie, who picked Ali, 143 to 142.

Spinks was the aggressor most of the way. He forced Ali into and again into the corners and pounded away with left jabs. At first, the peek-a-boos defense fended off the jabs, as the fight wore on, more and more wedged through.

Ali danced and jabbed, danced and jabbed, and took Spinks's ear in an apparent effort to let the younger man—who at 1 1/4 was outweighed by 27 pounds—expend his energy. For all, how could a one-year professional with only seven major fights (six victories, one draw) endure against the mighty Ali?

Wasn't this the same Ali who had dominated boxing since his emergence as Olympic champion so many years ago? Who'd destroyed everyone in the heavyweight ranks and, after losing the title to Joe Frazier in 1974, had won it back?

The answer is no, it was not the same Ali. It was an aging gladiator whose skills had flagged but who was still considered better than an up-and-coming youngster.

Challenger Appears to Fade

Ali did not even seem concerned in the fifth round, when he drew blood from his mouth. He fought back, jarring the cagey challenger in some frenetic exchanges. In fact, by the 10th round Spinks seemed a bit drained, leaning across the ropes as Ali measured him with jabs and right crosses.

But even when Ali's jets found their mark, even when two-fisted fury in the 14th round jolted Spinks, they did not stop the younger man's crushing attack.

All the while Ali was light foot, circling, moving, not with a old verve but with enough to tire a less well-conditioned than Spinks—who, ironically, had been noted for casual training habits, just as he was known for his casual attendance in the Marines.

The tempo picked up in the last two rounds, for the contestants knew their fight was fairly even and a knockout would decide the coveted victory. The 15th was a doozy.

With every vestige of animal desperation driving them on, they strove for that knockout punch. Then the bell sounded, ending, perhaps, the end of the career for sport's most celebrated personality.

## Controversial Boxing Reign's Fitting End

N.Y., Feb. 16 (NYT)—A record books will show that it was Leon Spinks who entered the ring in Miami Beach on Feb. 24, 1964. He left the ring after seven rounds with what had been Sonny Liston's heavyweight title.

It still another controversy in career of Muhammad Ali. Cassius Marcellus Clay and called Cassius X. He's going out and a career is only fitting. His personal and private lives were constantly enlivened by controversy and, at times, if things led to be running smoothly appeared to go out of his life.

most from the moment of first professional fight—a decision that he won from Tun Hunsaker in Louisville, Ky., Oct. 29, 1960—Ali inspired a range of emotions. He was loved and hated. He was respected and degraded. He was amused and annoyed.

called himself "The Greatest" and he might have been, but he was or he wasn't his critics cannot deny that he had sorely needed life into that desperately needed infusion of new blood. Spinks, he was young he first fought for the

### Each Is Wired Offer to Fight In S. Africa

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 16 (UPI)—South African matchmaker Maurice Towell today cabled heavyweight champion Leon Spinks a \$1.5-million offer to defend his title against Pretoria policeman Kalle Knoetze in Johannesburg before June.

Towell also offered Muhammad Ali \$1 million to fight Knoetze or South African heavyweight champion Gerrie Coetzee in South Africa in the next five months. Towell said he would book only one of the possible matches—the first offer accepted.

### Judges' Scorecards

LAS VEGAS, Feb. 16 (UPI)—The judges' scorecards for last night's Ali-Spinks heavyweight title fight.											
<i>Judge Harold Buck</i>											
A	9	9	9	10	9	9	9	10	10	10	9
S	10	10	10	9	10	10	9	9	9	10	10
Total	Spinks	144	Ali	141							
<i>Judge Lou Tabat</i>											
A	9	9	9	9	9	10	9	10	10	10	9
S	10	10	10	9	10	9	10	9	9	10	10
Total	Spinks	145	Ali	140							
<i>Judge Art Lurie</i>											
A	9	9	9	10	9	9	10	10	10	9	9
S	10	10	10	9	9	10	9	9	9	10	10
Total	Ali	143	Spinks	142							

## Fans Hail Bruised, Bloody Ali; He Says Don't Count Him Out

By Dave Anderson

LAS VEGAS, Feb. 16 (NYT)—Like the old bull who, thinking he's still what he once was, lets the young bull gore him until it's too late to retaliate, Muhammad Ali had lost the world championship to Leon Spinks.

But now, as the ex-champion walked slowly from the ring through the crowded aisles of the Hilton Hotel's Sports Pavilion toward his small upstairs dressing room, people were shouting, "Ali! Ali!" and "You're still the greatest!" Wearily, he raised his right hand a few inches to acknowledge the chant but he didn't resemble "The Greatest."

His face, that wonderful face which once was totally ever marked in a fight, suddenly had seemed stretched and aged as he plodded out for the final round. And now, up close, there were purple bruises above and below his right eye and over the bridge of his nose. His forehead was swollen near his left eye. Blood from his cut lower lip spotted his white satin trunks and his white terry-cloth robe.

Somehow he had entered Ali's dressing room and spoken to his boyhood idol. But now the new champion was moving down the hall toward his dressing room with his trainer, George Benton. Benton said, "Hit him on the left shoulder all night with that jab."

Bob Arum, the Top Rank promoter, followed the new champion. Moments later he visited the ex-champion, for whom he has promoted fights for more than a decade. When he appeared in the hallway, Arum was asked what would happen now in the heavyweight division. "Nobody is really thinking about that. If you can believe it," Arum said.

"Ali is disappointed. But he's a man. The way he fought the 15th round, he's a man. And be just said that if he lost the title, he'd give it lost it to a nice guy, but not to count him out."

Impromptu Party

Suddenly the door opened. Hundreds of newsmen were waiting for Ali at an interview area in another part of the hotel, but Ali, always aware of history, was ready to talk now. He sat down in a chair in a corner of the room with Veronika curled at his feet.

Spinks proved all of you wrong," the ex-champion said almost in a whisper. "All of you people didn't think he'd win."

One of his handlers, Luis Sierra, was pressing towel-wrapped pieces of ice on the purple bruises around Ali's right eye, then he moved it to Ali's left forehead.

"He surprised you," Ali said.

"Did he surprise you?" he was asked.

"No, he had the will to win and the stamina. He hit pretty hard."

"Will you continue to fight?"

"Yeah," he said quietly. "I'll win it for the third time. I'll be the first one to get it for the third time. I'll get in better shape. I'll get down to about 215 next time. I made a mistake in the early rounds. I was hoping he'd tire. He didn't tire."

"Was this the decision correct?"

"I didn't know. I knew it was close. The judges were watching it. They called it."

"What did Spinks say to you?"

"We both were clownin' here."

"What would you do differently?"

"I'd fight the first rounds like I did the 15th, keep movin', don't go to the ropes, get in better shape. We'll have a rematch."

"Did Spinks promise you one?"

"No, but the public will want it. The only one who can make him a few million in one night is me."

"Do you feel bad about losing the title?"

"Nuthin' to feel bad about. You lose and you win. The battle plan was wrong."

"Did you decide the battle plan?"

"Yeah, let him wear himself out early. What made it hard was trying to make up the points. But one judge had me ahead."

There have been reports that Ali has been having some financial problems, due in part to his contributions to the Muslim cause and alimony payments.

The reports add to the mystique of the man, who, educated sources estimate, earned about \$6 million during a professional career that has spanned 18 controversial years.

"If he beats me again," Muhammad Ali said, "then I'll give it up."

All acknowledges.

### Crowd Roars

From Wire Dispatches

LAS VEGAS, Feb. 16.—"There's a new heavyweight champion," a ringsider asserted moments before the decision was announced.

"I bet anyone right now Muhammad Ali walks out of this ring as the heavyweight champion," another said. "I gave the fight to Spinks but..."

The roaring began to subside as the Sports Pavilion crowd of 5,200—a minuscule minority compared to the millions watching via television—awaited last night's decision.

"It's split decision," were the announcer's first words, and he then began to read the judges' point totals as fans filled the arena with boozing.

After revealing Art Lurie's card (140-142 for Ali) and Judge Lou Tabat's total (145-140 for Spinks), the announcer said, "Judge Harold Buck: 144-141. The new champion."

Believer in Miracles

And that was it, as the crowd roared in approval or astonishment. The crowd had fallen off the head of a legend and a virtual amateur became king of the world of boxing—Leon Spinks, the 10-1 underdog, in mirages.

It was one of Ali's most electrifying finishes. Still, all three officials gave the final round to the new champion, a former Marine from St. Louis, now living in Philadelphia.

All knew the end of his reign was at hand long before the official verdict was rendered.

After the 14th round, he sat wearily on his stool, his head heavy, his eyes on the floor. It was pathetic, actually, as he contemplated what he must do to retain the crown he had successfully defended 19 times. His only hope was to knock out this brash young man who had shown such unexpected endurance.

There had been several fine finales in the 14th and, when Ali failed to deliver a knockout as early as the 10th round, doubts began to realize that Spinks had a chance. Spinks, though, opened the 15th round seemingly in desperation, as if he believed he needed a knockout to win.

He didn't.

Spinks proved all of you wrong," the ex-champion said almost in a whisper. "All of you people didn't think he'd win."

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**Observer****About Jerry Brown**

By Russell Baker

**NEW YORK**—Profile of an American statesman composed after reading 107 reports published by political correspondents who have made the pilgrimage to California. Jerry Brown is new and refreshing.

He is into space and sleeps on the floor. He is accessible to everyone. Some days when people come to see him, he insults them; other days, he takes them out for spaghetti. As governor of California, he has built an astonished political following by keeping everybody guessing what he will do next. One day when a big delegation of livestock breeders came to complain to him about the smog's disrupting effect on their bulls' mating impulses, Jerry Brown delighted them by playing them Wagner's "Parafail" in its entirety on his home stereo.

What enchanted the breeders was the poor quality of sound reproduction in the governor's woofers. Here is one of the secrets of Jerry Brown's political success. Other governors flaunt the best stereo equipment money can buy. Not Jerry Brown. If you want to hear "Parafail" at Jerry Brown's, you beat it through a bad woofier, just the way Jerry Brown hears it, and out the way some ordinary materialistic governor with distorted spiritual values would play it for you.

Jerry Brown hates materialism. This is why he refused to live in the governor's mansion and rented a small pad and sleeps on the floor. Once when his mother came for a visit, Jerry Brown made her sleep on a bed of nails. At the White House, Jimmy Carter's political strategists are still climbing the wall—but that, because when Jimmy Carter's mother comes to the White House, he lets her sleep on an innerspring mattress.

The Carter people sense that America is bored with the same old conventional politics producing the same old presidents letting the same old mothers sleep

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